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INTASTABLE, *adj.* [*in* and *taſte*.] Not raising any ſenſations in the organs of taſte.
 Something which is inviſible, *intoffable*, and intangible, as exiſting only in the fancy, may produce a pleaſure ſuperior to that of ſenſe. *Greiv's Coſmol.*

INTEGER, *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The whole of any thing.
 As not only ſignified a piece of money, but any *integer*; from whence is derived the word *ace*, or unit. *Arbutnot.*

INTEGRAL, *adj.* [*integral*, French; *integer*, Latin.]

1. Whole: applied to a thing conſidered as comprizing all its conſtituent parts.
 A local motion keepeth bodies *integral*, and their parts together. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. Uninjured; complete; not defective.
 No wonder if one remain ſpeechleſs, though of *integral* principles, who, from an infant, ſhould be bred up amongſt mutes, and have no teaching. *Holder.*

3. Not fractional; not broken into fractions.
INTEGRAL, *n. ſ.* The whole made up of parts.
 Phyſicians, by the help of anatomical diſſections, have ſearched into thoſe various meanders of the veins, arteries, nerves, and *integrals* of the human body. *Hale.*

Conſider the infinite complications and combinations of ſeveral conſequentialities to the conſtitution and operation of almoſt every *integral* in nature. *Hale.*

A mathematical whole is better called *integral*, when the ſeveral parts, which make up the whole, are diſtinct, and each may ſubſiſt apart. *Watts.*

INTEGRITY, *n. ſ.* [*integrité*, Fr. *integritas*, from *integer*, Lat.]

1. Honesty; uncorrupt mind; purity of manners; uncorrupt- edneſs.
 Your diſhonour
 Mangles true judgement, and bereaves the ſtate
 Of that integrity which ſhould become it. *Shakeſp. Coriol.*

Macduff, this noble paſſion,
 Child of integrity, hath from my foul
 Wip'd the black ſcruples, reconcil'd my thoughts
 To thy good truth and honour. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Whoever has examined both parties cannot go far towards the extremes of either, without violence to his integrity or underſtanding. *Swift.*

The libertine, inſtead of attempting to corrupt our *inte- grity*, will conceal and diſguiſe his own vices. *Rogers.*

2. Purity; genuine unadulterate ſtate.
 Language continued long in its purity and integrity. *Hale.*

3. Intireneſs; unbroken whole.
 Take away this transformation, and there is no chaſm, nor can it affect the integrity of the action. *Braime.*

INTEGUMENT, *n. ſ.* [*integumentum*, *integro*, Lat.] Any thing that covers or envelops another.
 He could no more live without his frize-coat than without his ſkin: it is not indeed to properly his coat, as what the anatomists call one of the *integuments* of the body. *Addiſon.*

INTELLECT, *n. ſ.* [*intellect*, Fr. *intellectus*, Lat.] The in- telligent mind; the power of underſtanding.
 All heart they live, all head, all eye, all ear,
 All *intellect*, all ſenſe. *Milton.*

All thoſe arts, rarities, and inventions, which vulgar minds gaze at, and the ingenious purſue, are but the reliques of an *intellect* defaced with ſin and time. *South's Sermons.*

INTELLECTION, *n. ſ.* [*intellection*, Fr. *intellectio*, Latin.] The act of underſtanding.
 Simple apprehenſion denotes the ſoul's naked *intellection* of an object, without either compoſition or deduction. *Glanv.*

A determinate *intellection* of the modes of beings, never hinted by the ſenſes, can realize chimeras. *Glanv. Scip.*

They will ſay 'tis not the bulk or ſubſtance of the animal ſpirit, but its motion and agility, that produces *intellection* and ſenſe. *Bentley's Sermons.*

INTELLECTIVE, *adj.* [*intellectif*, Fr. from *intellect*.] Having power to underſtand.
 If a man as *intellective* be created, then either he means the whole man, or only that by which he is *intellective*. *Glanv.*

INTELLECTUAL, *adj.* [*intellectual*, French; *intellectualis*, low Latin.]

1. Relating to the underſtanding; belonging to the mind; tranſacted by the underſtanding.
 Religion teaches us to preſent to God our bodies as well as our ſouls: if the body ſerves the ſoul in actions natural and civil, and *intellectual*, it muſt not be eaſed in the only offices of religion. *Taylor.*

2. Mental; comprizing the faculty of underſtanding; belonging to the mind.
 Logick is to teach us the right uſe of our reaſon, or *intel- lectual* powers. *Watts.*

3. Ideal; perceived by the intellect, not the ſenſes.
 In a dark viſion's *intellectual* ſcene,
 Beneath a bow'r for ſorrow made,
 The melancholy Cowley lay. *Cowley.*

A train of phantoms in wild order roſe,
 And, join'd, this *intellectual* ſcene compoſe. *Pope.*

4. Having the power of underſtanding.

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Anaxagoras and Plato term the maker of the world an *intellectual* worker. *Hæcker.*

Who would loſe,
 Though full of pain, this *intellectual* being,
 Thoſe thoughts that wander through eternity,
 To periſh rather, ſwallow'd up and loſt,
 In the wide womb of uncreated night,
 Devoid of ſenſe and motion? *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*

5. Propoſed as the object not of the ſenſes but intellect; as, *Cudworth* names his book the *intellectual* ſyſtem of the uni- verſe.

INTELLECTUAL, *n. ſ.* Intellect; underſtanding; mental powers or faculties. This is little in uſe.
 Her husband not nigh,
 Whoſe higher *intellectual* more I ſhun. *Milton.*

The faculties of moſt, like the index of a clock, are moved but by the inward ſprings of the corporeal machine; which, even on the moſt ſublimed *intellectual*, is dangerously influen- tial. *Glanv. Scip.*

I have not conſulted the repute of my *intellectuals* in bring- ing their weakneſſes into ſuch diſcerning preferences. *Glanv.*

INTELLIGENCE, *n. ſ.* [*intelligence*, French; *intelligentia*, *intelligencia*, Latin.]

1. Commerce of information; notice; mutual communication; account of things diſtant or ſecret.
 It was perceived there had not been in the catholicks, either at Armenia or at Seleucia, ſo much foreſight as to provide that true *intelligence* might paſs between them of what was done. *Hæcker, b. v.*

A mankind witch! hence with her, out of door!
 A moſt *intelligence* bawd! *Shakeſp.*

He furniſhed his employed men liberally with money, to draw on and reward *intelligences*; giving them alſo in charge to advertiſe continually what they found. *Bacon's H. VII.*

The advertiſements of neighbour princes are always to be regarded, for that they receive *intelligence* from better authors than perſons of inferior note. *Hayward.*

Let all the paſſages
 Be well ſecur'd, that no *intelligence*
 May paſs between the prince and them. *Donham's Scip.*

Thoſe tales had been ſung to lull children aſleep, before ever Beroſus ſet up his *intelligence* office at Coos. *Bentley.*

2. Commerce of acquaintance; terms on which men live one with another.
 Faſcious followers are worſe to be liked, which follow not upon affection to him with whom they range themſelves; whereupon commonly enſueeth that ill *intelligence* that we ſee between great perſonages. *Bacon.*

He lived rather in a fair *intelligence* than any friendſhip with the favourites. *Clarendon.*

3. Spirit; unbodied mind.
 How fully haſt thou ſatiſfied me, pure
Intelligence of heav'n, angel! *Milt. Parad. Loſt.*

There are divers ranks of created beings intermediate be- tween the glorious God and man, as the glorious angels and created *intelligences*. *Hale.*

They hoped to get the favour of the houſes, and by the favour of the houſes they hoped for that of the *intelligences*, and by their favour for that of the ſupreme God. *Stillington.*

The regularity of motion, viſible in the great variety and curioſity of bodies, is a demonſtration that the whole maſs of matter is under the conduct of a mighty *intelligence*. *Callier.*

Satan, appearing like a cherub to Uriel, the *intelligence* of the ſun circumvented him even in his own province. *Dryden.*

4. Underſtanding; ſkill.
 Heaps of huge words, up hoarded hideouſly,
 They think to be chief praiſe of poetry;
 And thereby wanting due *intelligence*,
 Have marr'd the face of goodly poeſie. *Spenser.*

INTELLIGENCER, *n. ſ.* [*from intelligence*.] One who ſends or conveys news; one who gives notice of private or diſtant tranſactions; one who carries meſſages between parties.
 His eyes, being his diligent *intelligencers*, could carry unto him no other news but diſcomfortable. *Sidney.*

Who hath not heard it ſpoken
 How deep you were within the books of heav'n?
 To us, th' imagin'd voice of heav'n itſelf;
 The very opener and *intelligencer*
 Between the grace and faculties of heav'n,
 And our dull workings. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

If they had inſtructions to that purpoſe, they might be the beſt *intelligencers* to the king of the true ſtate of his whole kingdom. *Bacon.*

They are the beſt fort of *intelligencers*; for they have a way into the inmoſt cloſets of princes.
 They have news-gatherers and *intelligencers*, who make them acquainted with the converſation of the whole king- dom. *Speſſard.*

INTELLIGENT, *adj.* [*intelligent*, Fr. *intelligent*, Latin.]

1. Knowing; inſtructed; ſkilful.
 It is not only in order of nature for him to govern that is the more *intelligent*, as Ariſtotle would have it; but there is no

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no leſs required for government, courage to protect, and above all honeſty. *Bacon.*

INTELLIGENT, *adj.* [*intelligent*, Fr. *intelligent*, Latin.]

Their airy caravan.
 He of times,
Intelligent, th' harſh hyperborean ice
 Shuns for our equal Winters; when our ſuns
 Cleave the chill'd foil, he backwards wings his way. *Phillips.*

I trace out the numerous footſteps of the preſence and in- terpoſition of a moſt wiſe and *intelligent* architect throughout all this ſtupendous fabrick. *Woodward.*

2. Giving information.
 Servants, who ſeem no leſs,
 Which are to France the ſpies and ſpeculations
Intelligent of our ſtate. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

INTELLIGENTIAL, *adj.* [*from intelligence*.]

1. Conſiſting of unbodied mind.
 Food alike thoſe pure
Intellential ſubſtances require,
 As doth your rational. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

2. Intellectual; exerciſing underſtanding.
 In at his mouth
 The devil enter'd; and his brutal ſenſe,
 His heart or head poſſeſſing, ſoon inſpir'd
 With act *intellential*. *Milton's Paradife Loſt.*

INTELLIGIBILITY, *n. ſ.* [*from intelligibile*.]

1. Poſſibility to be underſtood.
 The power of underſtanding; intelligence. Not proper.

2. The foul's nature conſiſts in *intelligibility*. *Glanv. Scip.*

INTELLIGIBLE, *adj.* [*intelligibile*, Fr. *intelligibilis*, Latin.]

To be conceived by the underſtanding; poſſible to be under- ſtood.
 We ſhall give ſatisfaction to the mind, to ſhew it a fair and *intelligible* account of the deluge. *Burnet.*

Something muſt be loſt in all tranſlations, but the ſenſe will remain, which would otherwiſe be loſt, or at leaſt be maimed, when it is ſcarce *intelligible*. *Dryden.*

Many natural duties relating to God, ourſelves, and our neighbours, would be exceeding difficult for the bulk of man- kind to find out by reaſon; therefore it has pleaſed God to ex- preſs them in a plain manner, *intelligible* to ſouls of the loweſt capacity. *Watts.*

INTELLIGIBLENESS, *n. ſ.* [*from intelligibile*.] Poſſibility to be underſtood; perſpicuity.
 It is in our ideas that both the rightneſs of our knowledge, and the propriety or *intelligibleneſs* of our ſpeaking, con- ſiſts. *Locke.*

INTELLIGIBLY, *adv.* [*from intelligibile*.] So as to be under- ſtood; clearly; plainly.
 The genuine ſenſe, *intelligibly* told,
 Shews a translator both diſcreet and bold. *Rofcommon.*

To write of metals and minerals *intelligibly*, is a talk more difficult than to write of animals. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

INTEMPERATE, *adj.* [*intemperatus*, Latin.] Undeſired; unpola- tured.

INTEMPERAMENT, *n. ſ.* [*in* and *temperament*.] Bad conſti- tution.
 Some depend upon the *intemperament* of the part ulcerated, and others upon the continual afflux of lacerative humours. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

INTEMPERANCE, *n. ſ.* [*intemperantia*, Fr. *intemperantia*, Lat.]

INTEMPERANCY, *n. ſ.* Want of temperance; want of modera- tion; exceſs in meat or drink.
 Boundleſs *intemperance*
 In nature is a tyranny; it hath been
 The fall of many kings. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Another law of Lycurgus induc'd to *intemperance* and all kind of incontinency. *Hæcker.*

Some, as thou ſaw'ſt, by violent ſtroke ſhall die;
 By fire, flood, famine, by *intemperance* more
 In meats and drinks, which on the earth ſhall bring
 Diſeaſes dire; of which a monſtrous crew
 Before thee ſhall appear; that thou may'ſt know
 What miſery th' inabſtinance of Eve
 Shall bring on men. *Milton's Paradife Loſt, b. xi.*

The Lacedæmonians trained up their children to hate drunkenneſs and *intemperance*, by bringing a drunken man into their company. *Watts.*

INTEMPERATE, *adj.* [*intemperant*, Fr. *intemperatus*, Latin.]

1. Immoderate in appetite; exceſſive in meat or drink; drunken; gluttonous.
 More women ſhould die than men, if the number of bu- rials answered in proportion to that of ſickneſſes; but men, being more *intemperate* than women, die as much by rea- ſon of their vices, as women do by the infirmity of their ſex. *Graunt.*

Notwithſtanding all their talk of reaſon and philoſophy, and thoſe unanswerable doubts, which, over their cups or their coffee, they pretend to have againſt Chriſtianity; perſuade but the covetous man not to diſſipate his money, the *intemperate* man to abandon his rev'ls, and I dare undertake that all their giant- like objections ſhall vaniſh. *South.*

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2. Paſſionate; ungovernable; without rule.
 You are more *intemperate* in your blood
 Than thoſe pamper'd animals, *Shakeſp.*
 That rage in ſavage ſenſuality. *Ecclus. xxiii. 13.*

INTEMPERATELY, *adv.* [*from intemperate*.]

1. With breach of the laws of temperance.
 How groſsly do many of us contradict the plain precepts of the Goſpel, by living *intemperately* or unjuſtly? *Tillotſon.*

2. Immoderately; exceſſively.
 Do not too many believe no religion to be pure, but what is *intemperately* rigid? Whereas no religion is true that is not peaceable as well as pure. *Spratt's Sermons.*

INTEMPERATENESS, *n. ſ.* [*from intemperate*.]

1. Want of moderation.
 2. Unſeaſonableneſs of weather. *Ainworth.*

INTEMPERATURE, *n. ſ.* [*from intemperate*] Exceſs of ſome quality.
TO INTEND, *v. a.* [*intende*, Latin.]

1. To ſtretch out. Obſolete.
 The ſame advancing high above his head,
 With ſharp *intended* ſting ſo rude him ſmote,
 That to the earth him drove, as ſtricken dead;
 Ne living wight would have him life behot. *Fairy Queen.*

2. To enforce; to make intenſe.
 What ſeems to be the ground of the aſſertion, is the magnified quality of this ſtar, conceived to cauſe or *intend* the heat of this ſeaſon, we find that wiſer antiquity was not of this opinion. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

By this the lungs are *intended* or remitted. *Hale.*

This vis inertiae is eſſential to matter, becauſe it neither can be deprived of it, nor *intended* or remitted in the ſame body; but is always proportional to the quantity of matter. *Cheyne.*

Magnetism may be *intended* and remitted, and is found only in the magnet and in iron. *Newton's Opt.*

3. To regard; to attend; to take care of.
 This they ſhould carefully *intend*, and not when the ſacra- ment is adminiſtered, imagine themſelves called only to walk up and down in a white and ſhining garment. *Hooker.*

2. To pay regard or attention to. This ſenſe is now little uſed.
 They could not *intend* to the recovery of that country of the north. *Spenser.*

Having no children, ſhe did with ſingular care and tender- neſs *intend* the education of Philip. *Bacon's H. VII.*

The king prayed them to have patience 'till a little ſmoke, that was raiſed in his country, was over; ſighting, as his manner was, that openly, which nevertheleſs he *intended* ſeri- ouſly. *Bacon's H. VII.*

Neither was there any queen-mother who might ſhare any way in the government, while the king intended his pleaſure. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Go therefore, mighty pow'rs!
 Terror of heav'n, though fallen! *intend* at home,
 While here ſhall be our home, what beſt may eaſe
 The preſent miſery, and render hell
 More tolerable. *Milton's Paradife Loſt, b. ii.*

Their beauty they, and we our loves ſuſpend;
 Nought can our wiſhes, ſave thy health, *intend*. *Waller.*

4. To mean; to deſign.
 The opinion ſhe had of his wiſdom was ſuch, as made her eſteem greatly of his words; but that the words themſelves founded fo, as ſhe could not imagine what they *intended*. *Sidney.*

The gods would not have delivered a ſoul into the body, which hath arms and legs, only inſtruments of doing, but that it were *intended* the mind ſhould employ them. *Sidney.*

Thou art ſworn
 As deeply to effect what we *intend*,
 As cloſely to conceal what we impart? *Shakeſp. R. III.*

The earl was a very acute and found ſpeaker, when he would *intend* it. *Watton.*

According to this model Horace writ his odes and epods; for his ſatires and epistles, being *intended* wholly for inſtruc- tion, required another ſtyle. *Dryden.*

INTENDANT, *n. ſ.* [*French*.] An officer of the higheſt claſs, who overſees any particular allotment of the publick buſineſs. Nearchus, who commanded Alexander's fleet, and Oneſi- crates, his *intendant* general of marine, have both left relations of the Indies. *Arbutnot.*

INTENDIMENT, *n. ſ.* [*entendement*, French] Attention; pa- tient hearing; accurate examination. This word is only to be found in *Spenser*.
 Be nought hereat diſmay'd,
 'Till well ye wot, by grave *intendiment*,
 What woman, and wherefore doth me upbraid. *Fa. Queen.*

INTENDMENT, *n. ſ.* [*entendement*, French.]

1. Intention; deſign.
 Out of my love to you, I came hither to acquaint you withal; that either you might ſlay him from his *intendment*, or brook ſuch diſgrace well as he ſhall run into. *Shakeſp.*

All that worſhip for fear, profit, or ſome other by-end, fall more or leſs within the *intendment* of this emblem. *L'efrange.*